

French diplomat shot dead

BEGRAD, Yugoslavia, Nov. 6 (R). — The French ambassador, M. Pierre Sebillan, was accidentally shot in the back and killed during a hunting trip with fellow diplomats near here today.

Officials declined to say who had fired the shot which hit the 64-year-old ambassador, doyen of the diplomatic corps.

He was shot from about two or three metres away by another member of the party organised as an annual event for foreign ambassadors in Belgrade. The host today was Foreign Minister Milos Minic.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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King Hussein: Riyadh, Cairo summits were a turning point

AMMAN, Nov. 6 (Agencies). — His Majesty King Hussein said in an interview published simultaneously here and in Abu Dhabi today that the recent Arab summit conferences in Riyadh and Cairo were a turning point for the Arab World, particularly for Lebanon.

He told the Abu Dhabi weekly newspaper, Al Wathbah in the review published here by the daily Al Dustour: "We have always advocated national unity in Lebanon and supported Lebanon's independence and sovereignty."

Asked about proposals for a secular state in the war-ravaged country, King Hussein said he supported all that was accepted by Lebanese people as a whole.

"I have no right to interfere in the internal affairs of a sister country which is a member of the Arab League," he said. "But we are eager to create the atmosphere necessary for the Lebanese people to solve their own problems and build their country on strong foundations."

The King said that although Lebanon's tribulations stemmed from internal factors, "the better part was perhaps the result of interference" by others.

King Hussein stressed that Jordan was not a party to the Lebanese conflict.

"But we have supported the Syrian initiative in order to stop bloodshed and create the proper climate for a constructive dialogue between the Lebanese people and our Palestinian brethren," said.

"We supported this initiative in a clear and frank way considering that Syria is Lebanon's neighbour and that Lebanon faces the dangers which we all face from Israel and her ambitions in the area." Syria moved to put out the fire of the crisis after a period of fighting in Lebanon during which no one had lifted and to end the warfare, the King said.

He had always hoped that the Palestinian commando movement would steer away from interfering in inter-Arab problems so that it might obtain the support of all Arabs.

King Hussein said the use of Arab oil as a political weapon was a subject that needed deep study.

"It may be better if oil and its royalties are increasingly utilised in building Arab strength and the greater Arab homeland" according to well laid-out plan.

"It is difficult for me as a man of responsibility to advocate use of this weapon without sufficient study of the possible dangers," King Hussein said.

The King was asked if he was thinking of supplying the Jordanian armed forces with weapons from Eastern Europe and especially from the Soviet Union.

He said: "There is no discussion of the sort at the present time."

He added: "We seek to obtain arms so that we shall remain in a satisfactory and reasonable position in face of the weapons piled in the area and particularly in the hands of our antagonists."

The Israelis were embarking on a massive programme for chasing arms and they had the most modern and sophisticated weapons, he said.

"We are facing this with our limited resources. The process is difficult but we hope that our nation will continue to support it so that we may be able to obtain all that which makes it possible to face the possible threats endangering our Arab nation," King Hussein went on to say.

At any rate, once arms reach Arab hands they become Arab arms, he added, regardless of the source.

As for the future relationship between Jordan and Palestine, King Hussein said this would depend on the decision of the people of Palestine and the people of Jordan, who are brethren. "Naturally," King said, "we are committed to the decisions of the Arab League. Whatever the people of Palestine decide, we are with them and shall always stand by their side."

King Hussein suggested that in view of the encouraging success of the six-nation Riyadh conference and the Eighth Arab summit in Amman, it was essential that periodic meetings between Arab leaders be held as a routine matter and not only at times of crisis — meetings boost cooperation and enhance mutual confidence and understanding. The Arab League could play a significant role in this respect, he added.



Crown Prince leaves for U.K.

AMMAN (JNA). — H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Tharwat left here Saturday noon for an official visit to the United Kingdom, where the Crown Prince will hold talks with British government officials to boost bilateral relations.

They were seen off at the airport by His Majesty King Hussein, Her Majesty Queen Ayla, members of the royal family, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, high ranking officials and the British ambassador in Amman.

"Front-line" summit reaffirms Rhodesia armed struggle

DAR ES SALAM, Nov. 6 (Agencies). — The five "front-line" African states said today armed struggle was the only way to achieve independence in Rhodesia.

In a statement issued after a brief summit meeting here, the five states reaffirmed "their total commitment to support the armed struggle for the liberation of Zimbabwe as the only means by which the independence of that colony can be achieved and the permanent source of aggression — colonialism — can be removed."

The summit, called to discuss Rhodesian raids on Mozambique and the Geneva conference on Rhodesia, lasted less than two hours. It was attended by front-line chairman Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Agostinho Neto of Angola and Samora Machel of Mozambique.

The fifth front-line state, Botswana, was represented by Vice President Quett Ketumile Masire. Immediately after the meeting the visitors left for home.

Noting the Rhodesian raids into Mozambique earlier this week, the statement said there had also been an "escalation of threats and provocations" against Zambia, Botswana and Angola.

In an apparent reference to the British-sponsored Geneva conference on Rhodesia, the statement added: "Coming at the same time as imperialism is speaking about a peaceful settlement, the present escalation in attacks and provocations unmasks the true imperialist intentions of gaining time to consolidate the white racist regimes and divert our attention from the main issue which is majority rule and independence now."

In a separate development, Rhodesian authorities today began evicting 17,000 African "squatters" who set up camp on white-owned land on the outskirts of Salisbury a month ago.

The government was worried by the camp's sudden appearance on the fringe of white Salisbury, fearing it might be used as a centre of political agitation just when the Geneva conference on Rhodesia's future was getting underway in Geneva.

This is apparently why they have begun the evacuation without waiting until proper alternative homes can be provided.

Salem asked to form new Egyptian cabinet

CAIRO, Nov. 6 (R). — President Anwar Sadat today called on Prime Minister Mamdouh Salem to form a new Egyptian cabinet, the official Middle East News Agency said.

Mr. Sadat today received both Mr. Salem and Vice President Husni Mubarak.

Mr. Salem's centrist group won an overwhelming majority in the new People's Assembly elections held over the last 10 days.

The new cabinet is expected to be formally announced next Monday.

In a message to President Sadat, Mr. Salem said that of the 342 members elected to the assembly, his centrist group won 280 seats, the agency said.

The rightist group won 12 seats, and the independents, who declined to join any of the three political groups, won 48 seats, the agency added.

All ministers in the new cabinet will be members of the Arab Socialist Union's centrist group, Mr. Salem announced.

U.S. wins UNESCO vote

NAIROBI, Nov. 6 (AFP). — The UNESCO general conference here voted today to send controversial proposals on state responsibility for news to a special committee for revision.

The decision was seen as a major victory for the U.S. and other Western countries over the Soviet Union, which was behind the proposals.

The Western nations had argued that the draft, which says that "states are responsible for the activities in the international sphere of all mass media under their jurisdiction", endorses government control of the press.

Wafa reports

Israeli patrol boat sunk opposite Sidon

BEIRUT, Nov. 6 (R). — A Lebanese leftist spokesman said an Israeli boat was sunk today and several more were chased off when they attacked the southern port of Sidon. The boat — one of several approaching the Zaharani oil refinery near Sidon — was sunk by Lebanese Arab Army guns in a half-hour battle, the spokesman said. Later, the Palestine news agency Wafa reported that Palestinian patrol boats drove off a rightist Phalangist vessel which had intercepted a cargo ship less than a mile from Sidon.

The Phalangist boat was damaged and forced to sail south, Wafa said.

The agency said two naval vessels believed to be Israeli destroyers, appeared off the coast, one helped the Phalangist boat sail towards the open sea while the other waited opposite the port of Sidon to cover their withdrawal.

Wafa said the cargo ship had arrived safely in Sidon. It did not say what country it came from.

In Tel Aviv, a military spokesman said an Israeli navy ship has sunk an Arab vessel carrying guerrillas and one Palestinian commando was killed.

The spokesman said the Arab vessel had refused to obey orders to stand, and "was sunk after due warning."

The spokesman said it was one of three carrying Arab guerrillas.

The other two were escorted to an Israeli naval base with Palestinian guerrillas aboard, he said. Two guerrillas from the sunken vessel were captured, he added.

In earlier developments, Lebanon's battered capital shook under heavy artillery bombardments overnight, and the opponents in the civil war today accused each other of stepping up military operations in violation of the latest ceasefire.

But prospects for implementing an Arab-backed peace plan improved when the rightwing military command last night declared it no longer objected to the entry of a multi-national Arab peace-keeping force into areas which it controls.

Fierce dawn fighting flared near the only crossing point between the two halves of the city, but it subsided later.

Both sides accused each other of escalating the war in violation of the latest truce, the 55th since the conflict erupted in April, 1975. The ceasefire was part of the comprehensive peace package endorsed by a summit meeting of the 21-member Arab League last month.

Lebanese leftwing leader Kamal Junblatt today reiterated his opposition to the surrender of heavy weapons, one of the provisions of the peace plan adopted in Cairo.

Beirut Radio quoted him as saying that "It would be illogical to withdraw heavy weapons without a (political) understanding" between the warring sides. Rightwing leaders have also raised objections to the withdrawal of artillery pieces, mortars and rocket batteries.

The newly-appointed commander of the proposed Arab security force, Colonel Ahmad Al Haj, today called on rightwing military leaders for talks on the implementation of the Cairo plan, informed sources in eastern Beirut said.

Colonel Al Haj's appointment has been criticised by the Palestine Liberation Organisation which said it violated an understanding reached in Cairo that the security force should be commanded by a non-Lebanese.



His Majesty King Hussein chats with former U.S. Vice President Spiro Agnew at the Royal Hashemite Court Saturday afternoon. Mr. Agnew is on a private visit to Jordan.

Later, Mr. Amer Khammash, the Minister of Court, gave a private reception in honour of Mr. Agnew.

Election of UAE president put off

ABU DHABI, Nov. 6 (R). — Rulers of the seven United Arab Emirates (UAE) today postponed until Nov. 27 a decision on who is to be federal president for the next five years, leaving themselves only a five-day margin before Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan is officially due to step down from the presidency of the UAE.

Sheikh Zayed, the ruler of Abu Dhabi and only candidate so far, announced earlier this year that he would not seek a second term because of his fellow rulers' lack of commitment to the federation.

Sheikh Zayed was chosen the UAE's first president when the federation was created on Dec. 2, 1971.

Observers said today's failure of the Supreme Council of UAE rulers to re-elect Sheikh Zayed appeared to indicate that the ruler of the biggest and richest of the UAE states was still not satisfied with his colleagues' attitude towards the federation.

The Supreme Council met today after two postponements and it went some way towards meeting Sheikh Zayed's conditions by [Continued on page 6]

Carter: Domestic affairs come first

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (R). — Foreign policy initiatives by President-elect Jimmy Carter will almost certainly take second place to pressing domestic problems.

Only if a crisis erupted in the Middle East or another strategically important area, would Mr. Carter rearrange his priorities, it was believed here.

Mr. Carter's emphasis during his campaign and his statements since Tuesday's election pointed to immediate work for solutions for high unemployment, inflation and slowing economic recovery.

The widely-held view was that Mr. Carter has judged that foreign policy will remain basically unchanged and that his new administration needs time to master the complexities of the world scene.

Mr. Carter, a virtually unknown Georgia politician only a year ago, will take power on Jan. 20.

He is leaving his home in Plains, Georgia, this weekend for a brief holiday before resuming work on his cabinet, setting the tone and goals of his administration, and preparing the American people for promised change.

The transition period is long but is barely enough for a new and inexperienced leader to become acquainted with the workings of a vast bureaucracy and the machinery to cope with endless domestic and foreign crises.

SNOWED UNDER — President-elect Jimmy Carter displays volumes of books necessary for him to complete the transition process, while his press secretary Jody Powell looks on. The scene took place at "Pond House", Carter's summer cottage in Plains, Georgia. (AP wirephoto).



Geneva consultations continue; Kissinger may meet Smith again

GENEVA, Nov. 6 (Agencies). — Dick Clark, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said today that U.S. Secretary of State Mr. Richard Kissinger may meet Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith again today with his House counterpart, Representative Charles Diggs.

Mr. Diggs told a news conference here today that U.S. Secretary of State Mr. Kissinger never indicated to Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith that the five-point plan was more than a proposal.

He described Mr. Smith's insistence on the non-negotiability of the "Kissinger package" as erroneous or "a misinterpretation for tactical purposes."

The black congressman said Mr. Kissinger's Southern African shuttle in September, which paved the way for the Geneva conference, had involved "deliberate ambiguity" in order to get the conference off the ground.

He affirmed that Mr. Kissinger may hold new talks with Mr. Smith to untie the knot of the Geneva conference.

Rep. Diggs said Mr. Kissinger would decide on the next step of the African observers at after receiving a report from Assistant Secretary of State William P. Sullivan.

Richard also met Botswana Minister Archie Mogwe, who would decide on the next step of the African observers at after receiving a report from Assistant Secretary of State William P. Sullivan.

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A very good idea

We are heartened by the Government's continuing commitment to the principle of participatory dialogue between the citizens of Jordan and the highest public servants of the land, as represented by the Cabinet meeting in Karak Thursday. When Prime Minister Mudar Badran assumed office, he quickly spelled out his intention to invigorate the machinery of government by which the citizen's grievances are recognised and acted upon by the employees of the state. Premier Badran quickly set up a panel of officials to look into how the machinery of government can be made more efficient, and one awaits this report with great anticipation.

The Cabinet, for its part, has now held three open meetings throughout the Kingdom, in a manner that confirms the viability and efficacy of open dialogue between the citizens of a land and their public servants. The process worked well in the early American colonies; it works well in small Swiss mountain villages; and there is every reason that it should work well here in Jordan.

But the process of open dialogue between the governors and the governed hinges on one crucial element: Results. It's all very well to hold public meetings and demonstrate one's sincere desire to open channels of direct communication between the farmer or shopkeeper in Karak and the ministers in Amman. The success of the venture will be determined in the long run by whether these channels of dialogue open and close with the movement of the Cabinet in and out of Amman, or whether the one symbolic Cabinet meeting in Karak has paved the way for continuing traffic in ideas, complaints and expressions of thanks between the people in Karak and the government in Amman.

This success will be measured by the efficiency by which deeds are done and misdeeds are corrected or averted. In other words, if a Karak farmer comes to Amman next week seeking some routine form from some typical government office, will he get his form within a few hours or will he be sent spinning in a bewildering and endless runaround from one office to another getting one bureaucratic signature after another? In the end, what good shall it have done the Karak resident if one day he gets a Cabinet meeting near his home and the next week he gets a glorious headache trying to get a simple procedure completed in Amman? This is why we feel it is important that the momentum of the Cabinet's good intentions and wise beginnings be increased by a process that will transform intentions into acts.

If the Karak farmer were given a choice between the Minister of Communications visiting his house or having a telephone installed, what would the farmer choose? He would probably choose the phone. If the Irbid shopkeeper had a choice between being visited by the Minister of Supply and receiving regular shipments of sugar, flour or reasonably priced coffee, what would he choose? The latter, we suspect.

We mention these examples to keep in front of us all clear visions of what we still seek to achieve, not to dwell on what we have not yet been able to achieve. The process that has been initiated by Premier Badran's Cabinet is commendable to the point of joy. But there is the built-in danger in every new adventure that the novelty of the thing is soon replaced by the institutionalised bumbling and inefficiency of vast bureaucratic hallways. We would be sorry to see this happen.

One way that the Cabinet can see to it that it does not fall into a lethargic stream in this matter is to establish mechanisms of follow-up such as the five-year plan calls for in some areas. For example, in each governorate or city where the Cabinet has held a meeting, one member of the local mayor's or governor's office could be appointed specifically to follow up the Cabinet's decisions and the citizens' discussions and complaints. The post could be assumed by someone already familiar with the strings of government, or a new person could be brought in from outside the existing government personnel. The idea would be to leave behind some sort of built-in mechanism to keep checking on things and making sure that what was decided at the Cabinet meeting in Karak actually gets done in Karak, and gets done on time and well. The cost of appointing this sort of follow-up officer would likely be well worth the money, seeing as that he or she would probably save the state more money through overseeing efficient operations that it would cost to hire him or her in the first place.

The Cabinet of Premier Badran has started a process here that could prove immeasurably beneficial to the process of economic and social development, and, we think, could ultimately serve as an example to other developing nations. Jordan is geographically small enough to enable this sort of direct give-and-take process between the government and the citizens to pay off quickly. The trick is to make sure that the good intentions of the government are translated into tangible benefits for the citizens. In other words, the process has to keep producing results, and that is what everyone shall be rightly looking for.

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King graduates Royal Guards

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday afternoon graduated members of the Special Royal Guards regiment who have completed a course in security and protection.

Among the graduates were a number of Kuwaiti officers.

The graduation ceremony included demonstrations in fire-arm skills and live ammunition manoeuvres in which Royal Air Force helicopters participated.

His Majesty afterwards distributed certificates to the graduates and prizes to the highest achievers.

The ceremony was attended by H.R.H. Prince Mohammad, His Majesty's personal representative; the Chief of the Royal Cabinet, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf; the armed forces Commander-in-Chief, Lt. Gen. Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker; the minister of court, Mr. Amer Khammash; the director of Intelligence; the director of Public Security; the Royal Air Force commander; the Kuwaiti military attaché in Amman and a number of military officials.

W. Germany grants 5,100 tons of flour

BONN (JNA). — The West German government is to provide Jordan with 5,100 tons of flour as part of its economic, financial and food aid programme.

The relevant agreement was signed here at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Jordan's Ambassador to West Germany, Dr. Najmeddine Dajani.

The West German government had granted Jordan 4,000 tons of flour last year.

Saudi military team arrives for parade

AMMAN (JNA). — A Saudi military delegation arrived here Saturday morning to attend the military parade the contingent of Saudi armed forces stationed in Jordan is to organise Sunday.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the assistant chief-of-staff for manpower and a number of high-ranking officers.



The Minister of Health, Mr. Mahmoud Al Basheer, (first from left) heads the regular administrative meeting of his ministry at the Governors' Headquarters Saturday.

Health Ministry to check on all medical services

IRBID (JNA). — The Minister of Health, Dr. Mohammad Al Basheer, Saturday said that his ministry will soon undertake a comprehensive survey of all medical services in the kingdom to remedy possible deficiencies and improve and generalise these services.

Dr. Al-Basheer was speaking at the regular administrative meeting of Ministry of Health officials held here at the Governors' Headquarters Saturday.

A committee has been set up for that purpose, Dr. Al Basheer added.

It is composed of representatives from the Prime Ministry, Ministries of Health, Finance, Labour, the Royal Medical Services, the University of Jordan and other pertinent bodies.

Two projects related to maternity and childcare centres were also discussed by the meeting.

The first is designed to develop the services of these centres, in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund and the UNICEF, who will finance the project with about JD 300,000 in aid to be spent during a period of three years.

The second project consists in providing food and other nutritive elements to the centres. It will cost JD 1,600,000 and will be financed by the World Food Programme.

The meeting was attended by the under-secretary of the Ministry of Health, the governor of Irbid and health officials.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fills for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.S. dollar	333.0	335.0
U.K. sterling	542.0	548.0
Swiss franc	136.7	137.1
German mark	137.9	138.3
French franc	67.0	67.3
Italian lira (for every 100)	38.6	38.8
Syrian pound	82.3	82.6
Lebanese pound	119.0	121.0
Saudi riyal	95.5	96.0
Iraqi dinar	950.0	960.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1160.0	1170.0
U.A.E. dirham	84.5	85.0
Libyan dinar	730.0	750.0
Egyptian pound	475.0	490.0

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Jerusalem's Arab mayor reports to UNESCO

Thus Israel violates the Holy City - II

Editor's note: Following is the second part of Jordan Times' unofficial summary translation of the memorandum submitted by the Mayor of Arab Jerusalem, His Excellency Rouhi El Khatib, to the currently convening General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) on continued Israeli activities in the occupied Arab territories.

Amman, Nov. 11, 1976.

Israeli excavation in the Othmaniyyeh School in the central part of the Western Wall of Jerusalem's Al Haram Al Sharif threatens large-scale collapse of the neighbouring Islamic historical properties.

Mayor El Khatib quoted a statement by the Islamic Department of Waqfs in Jerusalem as saying that a new collapse has taken place in the Othmaniyyeh School, which is an Islamic waqf property, as a result of Israeli excavations along the adjoining Western Wall of Al Haram Al Sharif. Other historic buildings in this area, including schools, suffered serious cracks, because of a tunnel the Israeli Ministry of Religions was digging beneath the buildings. Because of the cracks, the school mosque was closed by order of the Israeli authorities on the pretext that it was unsafe to enter.

Mr. El Khatib said that by this excavation and tunnelling the Israelis intended to cause cracks in these historic Islamic properties around the Al Aqsa mosque and the Dome of the Rock with the aim of causing the collapse and obliteration of the landmarks of Arab and Islamic history there.

Protestations to the Israeli authorities by the Department of Waqfs against the excavations only fell on deaf ears.

Amman, Feb. 10, 1976

Israeli excavations cause a second cleft and collapse in a historic Islamic property adjoining the western wall of Al Aqsa mosque.

Mayor El Khatib reported another collapse in the Islamic Ribat Al Kurd building situated in the middle of the Al Aqsa mosque's western wall because of continued

excavations by the Israeli Ministry of Religions. Cracks were also apparent in the entrance and the walls, threatening anew the entire Ribat Al Kurd and the adjoining Jawhariyyeh School. The Ribat had already suffered cracks and fissures as far back as 1971 because of the same underground excavations when five Arab families were forced to leave.

The Jordanian Government duly complained to UNESCO, which issued a resolution condemning the Israeli action. Excavations were halted temporarily. The cracks were clumsily mended and the five families returned to their homes. But soon after, the excavations were resumed in the same area, which resulted, early in March 1976, in more cracks and disintegration in the Jawhariyyeh School adjoining Ribat Al Kurd.

A second Jordanian Government complaint and a stronger worded UNESCO condemnation on Nov. 15, 1974 stopped excavations for a while, only to be resumed two months later when a new collapse occurred in the Othmaniyyeh School.

Mr. El Khatib said that there are more than 300 historic waqf buildings in this area threatened with collapse, and their 3,000 Arab inhabitants threatened with evacuation.

Amman, Jan. 17, 1976

Explosions around the Arab orphanage in Jerusalem and closure of the road leading to it.

In a memorandum Mayor Rouhi El Khatib recalled that the Israelis were continuing to trespass against Arab cultural sites in Jerusalem, unmindful of the UNESCO resolutions warning them to refrain from attempts to erase

vestiges of Arab civilisation in the new (Israeli) sector of Jerusalem.

In his report Mr. El Khatib gave an example, the Secondary Industrial School in Jerusalem, which is an Arab orphanage. Its buildings are threatened with collapse because the Israeli authorities are setting off explosive charges around the premises. Roads leading to it were closed at the same time.

The school, situated on a hill top on the outskirts of Jerusalem, consists of ten separate buildings with a large auditorium, dormitories, stores etc. It was inaugurated in 1967. By means of the explosions, the Israelis wanted to prepare an industrial area on a property which they had confiscated. Protestations by the school administration against the explosions were of no avail. Arab engineers who examined the building reported cracks in some parts, rendering the school unsafe for 300 Arab orphan students.

Mayor El Khatib appealed governments and world bodies in action to halt the Israeli aggression.

Tomorrow: Plan to evict 18,000 Arabs.

National Notes

● AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a cable of good wishes to the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Mr. Nicol Podgorny, on the occasion of the 59th anniversary of the October Revolution.

● AMMAN. — Foreign Minister Secretary General Fawwaz A. Al Ghanam received the Pakistani ambassador to Jordan Saturday.

● AMMAN. — The armed forces Commander-in-Chief, Lt. Gen. Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker, Saturday graduated the members of the first karate course of the Th Royal Armoured Division.

● AMMAN. — A technical committee from the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Jordan Electricity Authority completed a study estimated JD 80,000 for the development of electricity in Ma'an, in implementation of the resolutions adopted to that effect during the Cabinet meeting in Ma'an in August.

Foreign firms submit bids for regional sewerage networks

AMMAN (JNA). — A number of foreign companies have recently offered to finance and implement the Irbid, Zarqa and Jarash sewerage projects, the Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs, Mr. Marwan Hmud, said Saturday.

The offers are currently under study by the ministry, he added, as these projects have been given priority following the open working session held by the Cabinet in Karak Thursday.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The Jordanian Arabic-language newspapers Saturday discussed three different topics, His Majesty King Hussein's statements to the Abu Dhabi Al Wathbah newspaper, Mr. Carter's pledges in his post-election interview with the U.S. Time magazine and the developments in the Lebanese situation.

Al Dustour, which published the text of His Majesty King Hussein's interview with Al Wathbah newspaper, says that His Majesty has cleared up a lot of issues which call the attention of the Arab citizen, especially in the present stage. He explained how Jordan has given and is still giving full support for every effort aimed at achieving Arab unity. It was this constructive line to which Jordan had adhered in respect of the Lebanese tragedy, and which

made Jordan support the Syrian initiative which aimed at halting the bloodletting in Lebanon and the preservation of its security and territorial integrity, the paper states.

Al Dustour says the King also wanted the Palestinian resistance to carry out its duties inside the occupied land which is the real battleground on which the resistance should concentrate its efforts.

Al Ra'i describes Mr. Carter's statements to the U.S. Time magazine as "very important" because they were voiced by a president-elect, not by a Democratic presidential candidate. They were positive statements which "we hope to be the guidelines of the future American policy, particularly in the Middle East," the paper says.

Al Ra'i points out that the U.S. president-elect has condemned two Arab summits resolutions Dr. Kissinger's policy of "dividing

the world into two major power blocs, which forces nations around the world to take stand Mr. Carter also said his administration will deal with nations on an "individual basis".

The paper thinks the importance of Mr. Carter's statements stems from the fact that they are no longer electoral talk and hope they would be applied in the coming American policy.

On Lebanese developments Al Sha'b notes that President S. el-Haj as commander of the Al security force in Lebanon received by the disputant part there with varying degrees of acceptance, reservation and rejection. These attitudes, the paper says, forebode the possibility of a renewed fighting which block the implementation of Dr. Kissinger's policy of "dividing

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Economic Viewpoint By Dr. Haitham Hurani

Can unemployment produce evils?

Last week, an economic committee of the Congress released very interesting, yet alarming, findings of a study about the effects of the consequences of the jobless problem upon American society. The study says that unemployment is considered the direct cause of major crimes, suicides and fatal diseases. Interesting statistics provided by this study indicate that an increase of the unemployment rate by 1.2 per cent during 1970 could be correlated directly with the following additional incidences which occurred in the U.S. during the following five years 1971-1975: 0 suicides, 1,700 murder crimes, 25,000 deaths caused by heart attacks and other diseases, in addition to 5,500 cases of nervous breakdowns. Based on these figures, the study predicts that another 2.9 per cent increase in the rate of unemployment recorded in 1970 until the present should produce greater effects.

This kind of study is important for all concerned in social problems, and I don't disagree with the seemingly existing correlation between the problem of the jobless and other social problems which it may create, especially in an industrial society. But the study is to have gone too far with its sophisticated statistical results.

do not think that unemployment per se is responsible for all these mortal crises, suicides, and fatal illnesses. Can we say, for example, that if unemployment did not rise by 1.4 per cent we would have 1,700 less suicides, 1,500 less murders and 25,000 less deaths? In case the economy approaches full employment; or if society suggests an effective insurance system against unemployment we predict that it will be blessed with peace and will be free of all social problems? I think the analysis reported by the Congress study was short of insights into what is going on inside the super industrial society and that it displayed a narrow

dimension in looking at the problems currently arising in Western society.

I believe that social problems including all kind of violence, crimes, plane hijackings, kidnappings and many other forms of social problems are caused by the state of super industrialism and the evils it brought with it.

Alvin Toffler in his brilliantly formulated book *Future Shock* vividly describes the impact of the emerging super-industrialism on the social and family life of American society. The new technology on which super industrialisation is based brings with it an inevitable acceleration of change in society and a concomitant speed-up of the pace of individual life as well. The acceleration of change radically alters the balance between novel and familiar situations. Rising rates of change thus compel individuals, not merely to cope with a faster flow, but with more and more situations to which personal experience does not apply, and the psychological implications of this fact are nothing short of explosive. I think much pressure, tension, and frustration are created by this acceleration thrust. Unemployment problems in underdeveloped societies apparently do not produce these severe consequences because the society lives in a more relaxed atmosphere where people can exist with much less fear from the future and are easily adapted to a lower level of living. Whereas the individual, living in a Western state, must in order to survive search out totally new ways to anchor himself for all the old roots religion, nation, community or family are now shaking under the hurricane impact of the accelerative thrust.

I think the problems raised by the report were a development of the evils of the new technology which focus on the maximisation of material welfare and the production of unending change in every aspect of our lives to satisfy the business machine.

Does Britain need to adopt bill of rights for its citizens?

By T.B. Millar

LONDON, (CSM). — Over the past five or six years, opinion has been growing in Britain that, in their exercise of individual human rights, the people need more protection than they now have from discriminatory legislative initiatives by parliament.

Further, there are demonstrable gaps in British human rights legislation. Since the British government accepted in 1966 the right of citizens to petition the European Commission on Human Rights, British subjects have been able to obtain from European institutions the redress of grievances for which no appropriate British channel exists. This is a derogation of sovereignty which is unacceptable in itself to many Britons.

Britain is a signatory to the European Convention on Human Rights, but the convention does not have the force of law in the

United Kingdom because it has not been converted by act of parliament into British law.

Proposals have been made in London either that the convention should be so converted or, better still, that a British bill of rights be adopted, incorporating the provisions of the European Convention and relevant United Nations conventions, and extending or improving them to take into account recent social changes.

The subject has become topical in Britain lately because of the finding of the European Commission of Human Rights on an allegation by the Republic of Ireland that British methods of interrogation in Northern Ireland for two periods of one week in 1971 breached Article 3 of the convention, which states: "No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."

The British government held its own inquiry at the time which came to the same conclusion and resulted in the procedures being stopped and compensation paid to the victims. But some people believe that the situation would never have occurred if Britain had had a Bill of Rights.

As is well known, the United Kingdom does not have a written constitution in the form of a single, sacrosanct document. The legal organisation of society and government and the protection of individual and group rights have evolved over many hundreds of years, and include much more than the accumulated body of laws.

In theory, parliament is supreme, and can pass or rescind any laws it wishes, on any subject. In fact, it is constrained — by public opinion, by established governmental procedures, by the great web of customary law and judicial precedent known as the Common Law, and by a number of major documents such as the Magna Carta of 1215 and the Bill of Rights of 1689 that are accepted as being constitutionally fundamental.

The whole range of freedoms that are basic to Western democratic societies — freedom of worship, of assembly, of association, of speech, of the press, etc. — are in some states such as the United

States guaranteed under a written constitution. These have long existed in Britain within the Common Law.

It became the accepted wisdom here to believe that the citizen is best protected in this way, incorporating the pressures of an evolving social system acting through both the executive channels and the courts, rather than in costly legal redress on the basis of an inflexible document. Where "new" rights became apparent — for example, in discrimination by race or sex — laws were adopted to meet the situation.

What then has changed to make some people, including several eminent judges, now seek a formal definition of rights? The arguments run like this:

— The law, and the ombudsman, to which anyone can appeal in the case of grievance against the government, give inadequate protection to citizens in a quasi-socialist system upon whom government action increasingly impinges.

— The courts, despite their status, are rarely able or willing to withstand the legislature in any specific confrontation.

— Some governments need restraining over human rights matters. The present one has already passed laws which could be used to diminish freedom of the press. Yet it came to power through the votes of only about a third of the electorate.

— The devolution of power to regional assemblies, promised by all parties, suggests the need for common national standards of human rights formulated and entrenched in advance.

Opponents of the new Bill of Rights say that it would be incapable of being entrenched, since parliament is sovereign; that the present system works well enough, whereas many constitutional guarantees of human rights (e.g., Russia, Nigeria) offer no protection whatsoever; that a bill would invite massive litigation, much of it vexatious and frivolous.

The Labour government is unlikely to act in the matter, but the debate is far from over.

(Mr. Millar is an Australian political scientist currently living in London.)



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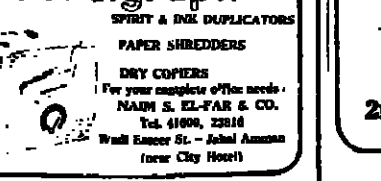
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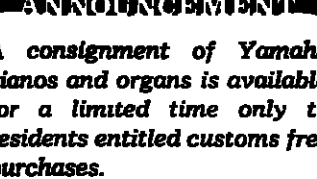
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Central bankers will take up sterling issue, as usual, at monthly meeting

BASLE, Switzerland, Nov. 6 (AFP). — A meeting of governors of leading central banks here next Monday may have a major impact on the future of sterling, international monetary experts said today.

The plight of the British currency, which has been constantly sinking since the beginning of the year, is certain to be the main issue at the governors' monthly meeting, which is usually officially described as a "routine" affair.

However, observers here said there was no evidence that the two-day talks here would produce even a blueprint for an operation to rescue sterling.

Some international experts hinted that the governments and monetary authorities of several countries represented at the meeting believed that Britain above all needs an effective economic policy.

In their view, additional credit operations might do no more than providing a fragile respite for sterling unless Britain's economic problems are tackled in a more effective manner.

In some financial quarters, there are also growing doubts about Britain's capacity to reimburse any further loans. The British request for a \$3,900 million credit line ahead of the scheduled repayment early next December of the estimated \$2,000 million drawn on the \$5,300 million standby by credit made available by central banks last June is cited as disturbing evidence.

This said, international experts agree that it is in the interest of all leading industrial states to secure a stabilization of the sterling rates on the foreign exchanges.

Being the most vulnerable of all the leading currencies, the pound is prone to frequent bouts of speculation.

And whenever it comes under attack, other weak currencies, including the Italian lira and the French franc, are also hit. And the strongest currencies, the Deutsche mark and the Swiss franc, are pushed upwards to levels causing both domestic and international economic strains.

Additionally, experts here emphasized that the central bankers are also board members of the IMF, which gives them good reason to take a special interest in sterling's position.

An IMF mission began consultations in London this week on the terms for the requested \$3,900 million drawing by Britain.

Informed sources said they did not rule out the possibility that the governors might discuss the reported plans for a massive complementary operation to facilitate

the funding of sterling balances held in Britain.

British Prime Minister James Callaghan last week officially said he would like to terminate sterling's reserve currency role, and it was later reported that the United States, Japan, West Germany and other "rich" countries might agree to relieve Britain of the burden of sterling balances.

Despite a number of denials, in Washington and elsewhere, that talks were underway on such an operation, international experts believe that these reports are based on facts.

Sources here also said the governors might discuss the problem of gold's role, and the consequences of the recent parity adjustment inside the European joint float — the "snake".

Mrs. Sadat calls upon women to work for peace

MANILA, Nov. 6 (R). — Mrs. Jehan Sadat, wife of the Egyptian president, has called on the world's women to work for peace, justice, love and hope in their struggle for equality.

The Egyptian First Lady was speaking to the Philippines Women's University yesterday after receiving an honorary doctorate of humanities for her work as a champion of women's rights.

In her acceptance speech, Mrs. Sadat said that women not only had rights and duties, but also a vocation for peace as mothers, wives and daughters of those who fought and died.

"Our call must be for peace, our actions must be for peace. We are war's natural enemies," she said.

"Let us, wherever we may be, try to be the bearers of those principles of justice and mutual respect which are the only guarantees of progress in a world which looks more and more like a war-torn jungle," she added.

Mrs. Sadat said the Arab World was particularly appreciative of the Philippines stand, on the Middle East, the support given to calls for Israel to withdraw from lands it has occupied since the 1967 Middle East war, and the backing of the movement to restore the rights of the Palestinian people and for recognising the Palestine Liberation Organisation as their legitimate representative.

She also indicated Egyptian sympathy for attempts to find a peaceful end to a rebellion by Moslem separatists in the southern Philippines who have been demanding autonomy.



CASHMERE TIME IS HERE AGAIN — Two up-to-the-minute long-line sweaters in bold stripes with full sleeves gathered crisply at the wrist, are teamed with soft pleated skirts. The sweater on the left sports a side pocket and deep round neckline, while the other has a roll neck that can be worn open or button-fastened on the shoulder. Specially designed for a well-known British fashion house, the garments are all in 100 per cent pure cashmere, and form part of the latest collection for Spring 1977 shown in London recently.

15 West African states launch the continent's biggest common market

LOME, Togo, Nov. 6 (AFP). — Africa's biggest common market took off here late last night when 15 countries signed the final papers setting up the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Eleven presidents, one vice-president, a prime minister and two finance and economy ministers solemnly ratified five protocols attached to the ECOWAS treaty they set their seals to 18 months ago after a successful five-year campaign by English-speaking Nigeria and Francophone Togo to launch the ambitious enterprise.

The five treaty annexes, worked over minutely by a five-day ministerial session prior to yesterday's summit approval, launch ECOWAS as a working community.

They cover the own-state origin of produce, inter-community re-exportation of third-country imports, revenue losses incurred under the treaty, a co-operation, compensation and development fund, and contributions to the new community's budget.

Last-minute hitches that nonetheless had to be ironed out by the heads of state involved the siting of the various ECOWAS departmental headquarters, voting powers and how budget payments should be calculated.

It was agreed that the ECOWAS Secretariat would be based in the Nigerian capital Lagos, and that of the fund here. Ivory Coast will provide the ECOWAS Executive Secretary, and Liberia the fund's director general.

Nigeria, initially hesitant, agreed eventually to budget calculations (50 per cent from each member) based on gross national product combined with per capita output, and also ranged itself on the side of the consensus backing equal votes whatever the budget contribution of an individual member state.

These disputes settled, ECOWAS was launched as a regional economic entity vast in size and ambitious in its objectives — 15 countries comprising some 120 million inhabitants spread over six million square kilometres, and composed of one Portuguese-language state, nine French-speaking and five Anglophone countries.

The immediate aim is a customs union arising from global economic integration, to be followed by a "real community of peoples."

And this among states presenting, at the very least, a wide spectacle of diversity — minuscule Gambia and gigantic Nigeria, the linguistic differences, a variety of currencies and political ideologies ranging from capitalism to the Marxist-Leninist line via planned liberalism.

Togolese host President General Gnassingbe Eyadema introduced a significant theme when the summit opened on Thursday. Saying it had Nigeria's agreement, he invited the participants to accept a non-aggression pact among the 15 ECOWAS members. He said it would complete their arrangements for collective development.

The proposal was not "institutionalised" in a supplementary clause to last year's treaty, but the final communiqué last night said the heads of state had noted it "with interest".

Summit speakers fiercely denied that they were "utopians" — insisting that ECOWAS was above all "an act of faith" based on three "imperious necessities": For the 15 states to take their economic destiny into their own hands, to work for a new world economic order and to work for realisation of all Africa's joint ideal — unity.

President Eyadema told the closing session that "we have not failed our historic meeting and from now on hope belongs to us."

He thanked the various committees for their preparatory work in launching ECOWAS, enabling the region to emerge from the "tunnel of Balkanisation into the light of union, solidarity and brotherhood."

Mr. Brezhnev, Moscow News said, also has "a remarkable memory. Though he meets hundreds of people, he remembers them all on sight, leaders and ordinary people alike."

Washington waits apprehensively to see if the new Carter style will shake it up

By Fernand Moulier

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AFP). — Washington is waiting a bit apprehensively to see how much Mr. Jimmy Carter's style is going to upset the federal administration and its working habits.

Mr. Carter will be the first Southerner to be president since 1848. But he will also be the first in over half a century to be a complete stranger to Washington.

He has the smile but not the charisma of a Kennedy, nor the simplicity of an Eisenhower. His key characteristic is dynamism. He promised in his first press conference as president-elect that he would be an aggressive president.

It is unlikely that Jimmy Carter's White House will see the kind of elegant soirees it knew with Jack and Jackie Kennedy. The "Peanut vendor", as he was being called even recently in "smart" Georgetown salons, is a wealthy man, but the jet set does not interest him.

Friends of the president-elect expect that he will continue to work at the pace that suits him, 16 hours a day, seven days a week. His arrival in the White House, the culmination of years of obsessive effort, is only the jumping-off point for the real job, they say.

Jimmy Carter will arrive for his Jan. 20 inauguration as 39th president of the United States with his now well-known team of Ge-

organs, insiders who have worked with him for years.

His main adviser in the White House will probably be Atlanta lawyer Charles Kirbo, who at age 59 is a full generation older than most of the other members of the youthful team. He is a keen judge of political timing. It was he who first urged Jimmy Carter to run for the presidency.

It was he who advised him to choose Walter Mondale as his running mate.

Charles Kirbo has plenty of friends in Washington. He comes on rather as a 19th century English squire, with a deep South Dixie accent thrown in. He has a tendency to start sentences, then leave them hanging, pregnantly instead of finishing them.

They say that apart from the future president's wife Rosalynn, Mr. Kirbo is the only person who can get away with flattery, contradicting him — which says as much about Jimmy Carter as it does about his aides.

Others who will be emigrating to Washington with Mr. Carter include Campaign Manager Hamilton Jordan, 32; press officer Jody Powell, a 32-year-old said to be destined for bigger things; political manager Landon Butler, 34; and a legion of others.

All these bright young men have two points in common: Their long

OPEC prepares for price meet

VIENNA, Nov. 6 (AFP). — The Economic Commission of the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries will meet here on Nov. 15 to prepare for a scheduled mid-December OPEC conference on oil price adjustments, OPEC sources said today.

An increase is considered as certain, but OPEC countries are believed to be differing on percentages, observers here said.

The crude oil price has remained unchanged at \$11.51 a barrel (159 litres) since Oct. 1, 1975.

OPEC sources said the Board of Governors of the OPEC Special Fund is scheduled to meet here on Nov. 10 in the organisation's new headquarters to share out loans to the poorest developing countries.

The \$800 million fund, covering this year alone, has earmarked \$400 million for the new International Agricultural Development Fund based in Rome.

The balance of \$400 million will be shared equally and portioned out as aid to countries faced with balance of payments problems, and to help finance development projects.

Pan Am starts New York-Bahrain direct flight

BAHRAIN, Nov. 6 (R). — Pan American world airways announced here today that it was starting a direct service between Bahrain and New York from Dec. 6 which will provide the fastest link between the Gulf and New York.

Pan Am's area director for Arab countries, Mr. Donald Taylor, said the airline would be using its new special performance jumbo jet, the Boeing 747 SP, on this route.

It will operate once a week each way.

"This will be the first SP on scheduled services and the flight will become the fastest link between New York and the Gulf," he added.

The average flight time will be 12 hours and 45 minutes, the airline said.

16 Concorde will be built

PARIS, Nov. 6 (R). — French Transport Minister Marcel Cavaillès has reaffirmed that production of 16 Concorde airliners already under construction would go ahead, although further planes would only be built if the North Atlantic route was secured.

M. Cavaillès said he wanted to dispel any misunderstanding over Concorde's future. His statement followed reports from Washington that President-elect Jimmy Carter would be unlikely to approve long-term Concorde flights to New York and Washington.

M. Cavaillès said he and British Aerospace Minister Gerald Kaufman had agreed during talks in London Tuesday that "it would not be reasonable to start building new planes beyond the 16 now under construction until we are certain that Concorde will be allowed to land in New York."

"On the other hand," he added, "we shall maintain the production line so as to be able to resume building planes if commercial prospects improve."

The North Atlantic run, for which the supersonic Concorde was designed, is generally regarded as vital to the viability of the Anglo-French plane.

Official biography concludes

L.I. Brezhnev: Fast driver, funny fellow and a worker-democrat through & through

MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (R). — Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev, 70 next month, is a man of worker's flesh and blood who loves fast driving and is good at it, according to the conclusion of an official biography issued here today.

The biography, published by the foreign-language weekly Moscow News, also reveals that the Kremlin leader is "an ardent ice-hockey fan," apparently, it says, because the game's "temperamental nature and sweeping pace" appeal to his character.

These glimpses of Mr. Brezhnev's off-duty life came in the second and last instalment of Moscow News' illustrated account of his career, believed to be the first biography of the Kremlin's now undisputed number one to appear in the Soviet Union.

Its appearance is part of the build-up for expected major celebrations of his 70th birthday on Dec. 19. In recent months, personal praise of him has become a regular part of newspaper articles and speeches by his colleagues in the leadership.

Mr. Brezhnev, the biography says, is "fond of fast driving and excels at it." It did not specify, but the Kremlin chief is known to have several foreign cars, including a Rolls-Royce and a Mercedes-Benz, apparently presented to him in recent years.

Moscow News, which is published in English, French, German,



Party leader Brezhnev

Spanish and Arabic, said it was not the custom in the Soviet Union to talk at length about the personal qualities of one or another leader.

But, it added, "in Western countries... quite a lot has been written about the vivid impression the Soviet leader has left with the people he has talked to, with all people who meet him or hear his speeches on television."

The weekly said Mr. Brezhnev "especially liked meeting workers. In nearly every country in which he arrives for an official visit he invariably wants to go to

a big factory. He always has particularly warm words that come from the heart for working people.

"This is not a pose, a pitch to the public so typical of some Western politicians," the Soviet journal added. "L. I. Brezhnev knows the smell and heat of molten steel."

He was beside the soldiers in the damp trenches and craters under enemy shelling. He is of workers' flesh and blood and people can feel this very well.

Last week's first instalment of the biography portrayed the party general secretary, in the top post since 1964, as a war hero who later masterminded major agricultural projects and the Soviet space programme.

In any situation, this week's instalment said, he is "free and easy, always his natural self. His conversation outside the framework of official negotiations is usually completely informal."

"People know his natural sense of humour, expressive mimicry and his ability to pick out what is funny. L. I. Brezhnev is a democratic person, without a trace of conceit, as U.S. Senator Hubert Humphrey noted for example after a talk with him."

Mr. Brezhnev, Moscow News said, also has "a remarkable memory. Though he meets hundreds of people, he remembers them all on sight, leaders and ordinary people alike."

Helms to quit as America's envoy to Iran

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (R). — Mr. Richard Helms, who most of his career with the Central Intelligence Agency has resigned as U.S. Ambassador to Iran, the White House announced yesterday.

Mr. Helms, 64, will retire leaving his post at the end of the year.

In a letter accepting the nation, President Ford praised Helms' role in improving relations between the United States and Iran.

Richard Helms was a tried representative of the Air which President-elect Jimmy Carter says he wants to turn his on, the America of the Vietnam War, the Watergate scandal, the disreputable activities of intelligence services. Mr. Helms was deeply involved in all of those nightmares which attized the United States.

He began with the CIA in 1951 and climbed the hierarchy by rung until he became director in 1965 and top man following year.

No one could know better the inner workings of this gigantic organism whose tentacles stretch out the world. He has been to its plots and operation over a quarter of a century, the secrets which have been public in the wake of Watergate undoubtedly amount to only tip of the iceberg.

When it appeared that it was directly involved in the scandal in modern American history (first in the alleged burglary at Democratic headquarters in the Watergate apartments, and then at the hushing up the affair), Nixon decided it would be best to give Mr. Helms a ment away from Washington named him ambassador to Iran in February 1973.

Mr. Helms moved to the capital, where the CIA had a key role 20 years earlier overthrow of Premier Mohd Mossadegh. He established a privileged relationship with the Shah.

Since then, there has been a massive increase in U.S. arms to Iran and a spectacular thinning of ties between Washington and Tehran.



Your Horoscope

By Jeanne Dixon

SUNDAY, NOV. 7

Your birthday today: Provides a different story as a result of your optimistic fort. Changes of direction are frequently enough at year's end and you're far ahead and well ahead of great status. Relationships are radically altered by sort, tense episodes; tend them carefully. Today's stives build small assets to greater ones by judicious exchanges and pervasive salesmanship. Those in this year pick unrealistic goals for themselves.

Aries [March 21-April 19]: void making promises, specially on emotionally charged issues. Celebrate is Sunday well, as no her will be like it later. tuition leads to minor rements.

Taurus [April 20-May 20]: gnificant activity needs no ry line. Rivals and colleagues watch with interest, ile saying little. Spur-of-the-moment moves bring jernissions.

Gemini [May 21-June 20]: on good behavior, carry with traditions and add thing to rumors. Everydy repeats himself, so you e none of the chitchat by ing time out for medita-n.

Cancer [June 21-July 22]: u'll be counted according appearances, not declara-us, so make your best sentation among those u'd rather support. mantic messages are red.

Leo [July 23-Aug. 22]: und up for what you know true. Much that was sterious is cleared up. Be

there in person where it matters; you needn't offer any explanation.

Virgo [Aug. 23-Sept. 22]: Avoid secrecy in social moves; if you can't do it comfortably in the open, skip it entirely. Friends have all their irons in the fire, but cannot include you.

Libra [Sept. 23-Oct. 22]: Don't be surprised if the world seems a bit beyond you. In a roundabout way, you learn all you must know just by listening. Solitude is a luxury.

Scorpio [Oct. 23-Nov. 21]: Cut down on your outward flow of energy. People cannot keep in step with you or accept what you're stressing. Organize a different project.

Sagittarius [Nov. 22-Dec. 21]: Any extension of your normal Sunday routine is misinterpreted by others. Stay out of the limelight, and mind your own business.

Capricorn [Dec. 22-Jan. 19]: Public expression is easy enough, but you run out of prepared material. Don't get carried away. It's better to understate than to make promises based on estimates.

Aquarius [Jan. 20-Feb. 18]: You remain in full view and serve as an example, so share your wisdom. Money is spent on whims or goes out for emergencies. Keep a record.

Pisces [Feb. 19-March 20]: You have a special chore. Lay aside your own plans to attend the needs of others. It teaches you far more than any reward you may receive.

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



ENGLAND
Wiles

"I do hope our symphony isn't disturbing your coughing, sir."

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURE

MANNIX
CAROL LOCKWOOD, PAST TENSE

Mannix investigates the murder of a girl friend found dead on the beach.

CIVILISATION
PROTEST AND COMMUNICATION

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COLOUR

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3.30 - 6 - 8.30

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Goren Bridge: Answers tomorrow.

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Scramble these four Jumbles, letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MYRIG

ACCOO

WLOOB

SUBED



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answers Tuesday

Jumble: GOING RAJAH PARADE TIMELY
Answer: He makes his living off the land - A MARINER

POSSWORD PUZZLE

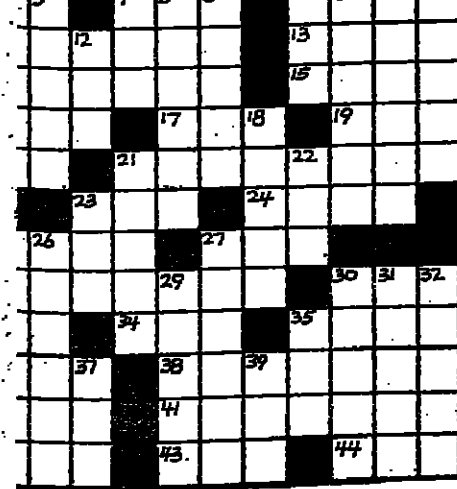
24. Apart
25. Ordered
26. Suffix
27. Tin
28. Self-government
29. Work
30. Advocate
31. Dutch commune
32. Bulrush
33. Half quart
34. Transleree
35. Smirk
36. Surgical instrument
37. Whirlpool
38. Pigeon
39. Rattlegate

TAD BLOW EBB
INE ROAR VIA
MISREPRESENT
CUD NUN
CART HE MESH
ANY HARK ROE
BE GOSSIP ME
STREW PANEL
AM AI RA
CONSTITUTION
ARC ADES VIE
RAH GAME ELF

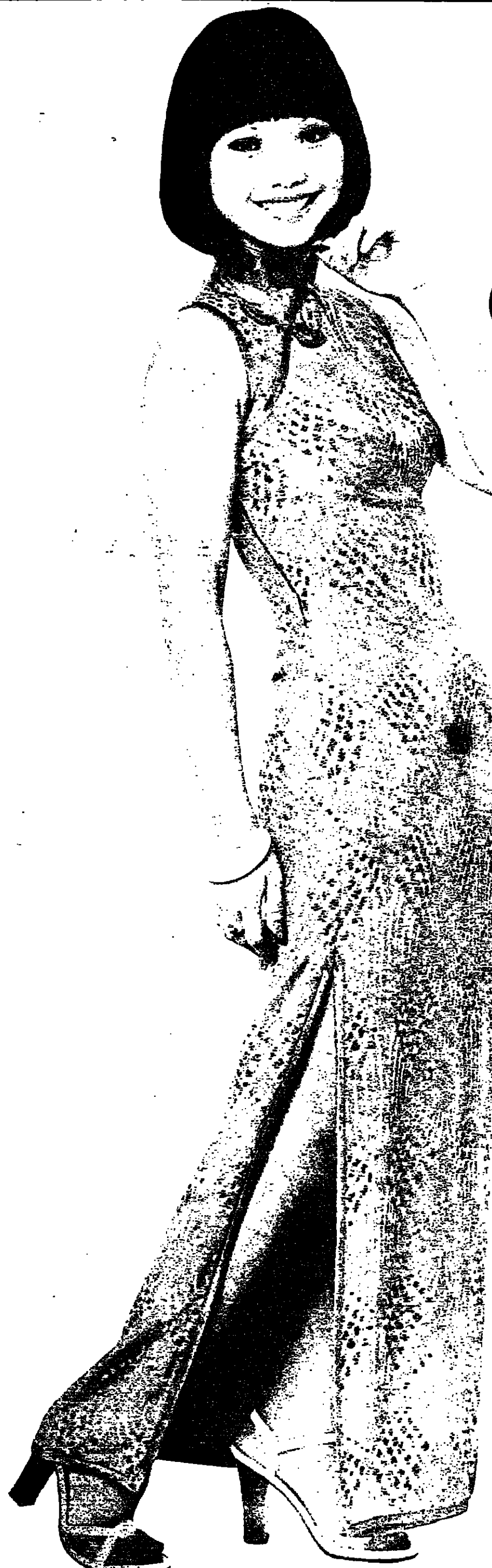
Solution of Yesterday's Puzzle

DOWN

1. Size of writing paper
2. Relative
3. Young eel
4. Armed fighting
5. Instrumentality
6. Hinder
7. Cut of meat
8. Elizabeth I
9. Transmit
10. Work dough
11. French article
12. Spent
13. Demonstration
14. Sheep
15. Artificial language
16. Covered up
17. Made amends
18. Egg dish
19. Crab or russet
20. Girasols
21. Council
22. Bread spreads
23. Lagers
24. Hyson
25. Melt blubber
26. Creeper



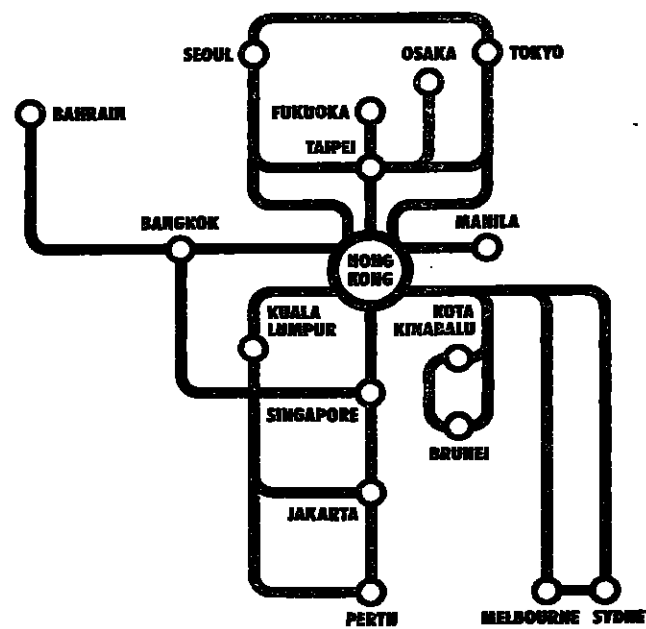
30 min. AP Newsfeatures



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PNC to draw plans for future action

DAMASCUS, Nov. 6 (R). — The Chairman of the Palestinian National Council (PNC) (parliament) Khaled Fahoum has stressed the importance of a meeting of the council to draw up a programme for future action.

In an interview with the Damascus semi-official daily newspaper Al Thawra published here today, Mr. Fahoum said the programme should take into consideration the recent political development in the Arab World and the world at large.

Mr. Fahoum was apparently referring to the Lebanese crisis, the Arab summit conferences in Riyadh and Cairo last month and the election of Mr. Jimmy Carter as a new United States President. Referring to reports from Cairo that the council is due to meet there in mid-December, Mr. Fahoum said no date for the meeting had been set so far.

The 13th session of the council was due to have met in Cairo last year but it was adjourned because of the Lebanese civil war.

According to Mr. Fahoum the term of the present 178-member council has expired and is now temporarily practising its duties until a new one is in.

As a new council has not yet been formed, Mr. Fahoum said he could not fix a date for a meeting.

U.K. football roundup Goals come easy as rain beats defenders

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AFP). — It was a case of goals galore on Saturday in British football with Ipswich taking the honours with seven against West Bromwich Albion who failed to find the net.

West Ham United got five against Tottenham who replied with three and there were many "four" and "three".

Heavy rain, making conditions very difficult for defenders, was largely responsible for the high scoring.

Top individual marksman for the day was Ipswich's Trevor Wymark, who hit the back of the net four times to help Ipswich to their sixth consecutive league win which puts them into second place three points behind Liverpool.

Aston Villa snatched an exciting three-two home win over Manchester United and are in their place. Their Scottish striker Andy Gray got two of their goals to take his season's total to 15 and remain top of the English first division list.

Liverpool showed that they are capable of answering the challenge of Ipswich and Villa when their substitute David Fairclough

UAE election

[Continued from page 1] agreeing to widen federal control over internal security and withdrawing the emirates' constitutional rights to run separate armed forces of their own.

But the rulers failed to agree on two issues considered vital by Sheikh Zayed for the federation's future, the observers said.

These were Sheikh Zayed's demand that the head of state should have the authority to settle border disputes between emirates and that all emirates should commit themselves to contribute an agreed proportion of their incomes to the federal budget.

An official statement after today's meeting said the council had postponed a discussion of border issues to allow time for further consultations.

The statement said the emirates agreed in principle that they should each contribute towards the federal budget and decided to set a committee to study the proposed 1977 budget and suggest how much they should each pay according to expenditure needs.

The observers said the agreement to contribute was a significant advance for the federal cause since the majority of emirates have so far paid nothing towards federal costs, with Sheikh Zayed's Abu Dhabi picking up more than 90 per cent of the bill. This year's federal budget is estimated at more than \$600 million.

The decision to appoint a committee to look into the budgetary problem was seen by the observers as a further attempt to postpone a decision.

LOST DOG

A small black dog with iron chain was lost from the Haddad family on the morning of Friday, Nov. 5, 1976.

Persons who locate it are requested to call tel. 25485

A good reward will be given.



EGYPTIAN GUEST — Vice President of Yugoslavia Vidoje Zarkovic is shown with Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi upon his arrival in Belgrade Friday. (AP wirephoto).

Fahmi, Minic talks focus on resumption of Geneva Middle East conference

BELGRADE, Nov. 6 (R). — Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi, on an official visit here, with his Yugoslav counterpart Mr. Milos Minic here tonight, official sources said.

Egyptian sources expected the two ministers to focus their attention on the Middle East crisis and its international aspects, and the resumption of the Geneva Middle East conference.

They would also exchange views on a very wide range of international topics, including the non-aligned movement, the European situation, the Mediterranean and the American presidential elections, the sources added.

Mr. Fahmi arrived here yesterday from Bulgaria where he met Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to discuss with him the resumption of the Geneva conference.

Observers saw the meeting as an attempt by Moscow and Cairo to re-establish closer contacts following President Sadat's announcement last March of the cancellation of the two countries' friendship treaty.

Sources close to Mr. Fahmi's party said the Egyptian foreign minister would brief Mr. Minic on his talks with Mr. Gromyko in Sofia.

They said Mr. Fahmi described his talks here as "informal friendly consultations and exchange of views."

"We will tell our Yugoslav friends, whom we always consult, how far we have come in our talks with Mr. Gromyko", the sources quoted Mr. Fahmi as saying.

The sources expected Yugoslav President Tito and Soviet Communist Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev to discuss possibilities for the resumption of the Geneva conference when the Soviet leader comes for a visit to Yugoslavia in the middle of this month.

A Yugoslav Foreign Ministry spokesman said the question of whether Belgrade would mediate between Moscow and Cairo was interesting, but declined to elaborate.

Middle Eastern diplomats here said Mr. Fahmi's trip to Bulgaria and Yugoslavia was a part of the

King Juan Carlos repeals Franco's anti-Basque laws

MADRID, Nov. 6 (R). — King Juan Carlos today repealed the old decree Carlos of Spain today repealed the would mean they would pay less late Gen. Franco's 1937 decree tax and that local authorities would which punished the Basque provinces of Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa police.

Today's royal decree said: "The repeal responds to the crown's wish for integration and its desire to achieve the full participation of all the peoples of Spain in the present political process."

The Basque provinces are campaigning for great autonomy from the Madrid government.

While the decree has not restored the old privileges of Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa, it shows the government's desire to come to grips with regional nationalism and settle long-standing grievances dating back to the 1936-39 civil war.

Basque nationalists had hoped political observers said.

The cult of Mao lives on, vigorously

SHAOSHAN, Human Province, seem and carefully maintained, Nov. 6 (AFP). — Mao Tse-tung has been dead for almost two months but the cult that surrounds him is more alive than ever here at his birthplace, in the central mountains of the southern Province of Hunan.

Even before the death of "the great helmsman", Shaoshan was a place of pilgrimage; but since his passing on Sept. 9, the town has been visited by a record number of persons — sometimes as many as 30,000 to 40,000 a day, an official here told a group of visiting French journalists.

The "sacred site of Maoism" is the broad-beamed farm house in which the late chairman was born. The house, converted into a museum, is the great leader.

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